

28761 and 28762—Continued.

fornia. There might be a possible advantage in trying *L. sativus* in place of fenugreek, inasmuch as the seed is cheaper." (*Aaronsohn*.)

28763. ANONA MONTANA MacFayden.

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Presented by Mr. W. E. Hess, assistant horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station, through Mr. P. J. Wester. Received August 23, 1910.

"A small tree indigenous to the West Indies; the fruit is subglobose, muricate, and the flesh dry and unedible.

"Introduced for trial as a stock for the cultivated anonas." (*Wester*.)

28764. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA Miller.

From Las Cruces, N. Mex. Presented by Mr. David Griffiths. Received September 8, 1910.

"The trees from which these seeds were obtained were loaded with fruit. There are only two alive; one is 12 feet high. The trees are probably about 12 to 15 years old, but have had very poor conditions and are badly crowded." (*Griffiths*.)

28765. PHASEOLUS MAX L.

From Port of Spain, Trinidad. Presented by the assistant secretary of the Board of Agriculture at the request of Mr. R. B. Dickson. Received August 23, 1910.

28766. HELYGIA PADDISONI (Baker) Skeels.

(*Parsonsia paddisoni* R. T. Baker, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vol. 24, p. 385, 1899.)

The original use of the generic name *Parsonsia* was by Patrick Brown in 1756 (Natural History of Jamaica, p. 199, pl. 21, fig. 2), for a species later published by Linnæus as *Lythrum parsonsia*, a plant of the family Lythraceæ. The genus *Parsonsia* as proposed by Brown was recognized in 1763 by Adanson (Familles des Plantes, vol. 2, p. 234), whose description and citation completed the technical publication of the name. *Parsonsia* is therefore the valid name for *Cuphea*, the genus to which *Lythrum parsonsia* was later referred. This original use of *Parsonsia* by Patrick Brown and Adanson invalidates its use by Robert Brown in 1809 (Memoirs Wernerian Natural History Society, vol. 1, p. 64) for the apocynaceous genus to which the species given above belongs. Several other generic names have been proposed for various species of this genus, and the earliest of them, *Helygia*, published by Blume in 1826 (Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië, vol. 2, p. 1043) with *H. javanica* as the type, is recognized as the valid name for the group, and the species under consideration is accordingly transferred to it.

Helygia paddisoni was originally described from New Angledool, New South Wales, and is not known to occur elsewhere.

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Presented by the curator, Department of Public Instruction, Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum. Received August 30, 1910.

"A glabrous woody climber. Leaves opposite, glabrous on both sides. The stem is about 1 inch in diameter a foot or so above the ground, the bark being of a quite corky nature.

"Stock are very fond of the leaves, so that this plant should be ranked as a fodder. My attention was first drawn to this plant by Mr. A. Paddison, of New Angledool, who